

KANSAS

Kansas State Historical Society
Cultural Resources Division

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

CERTIFICATION OF STATE REGISTER LISTING

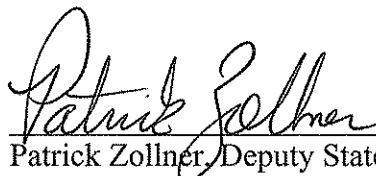
The Register of Historic Kansas Places includes all Kansas properties nominated to the National Register as well as lower threshold properties, which are listed on the state register only.

Property Name: Twentieth Century Club
Address: 536 N Broadway, Wichita, KS 67202
County: Sedgwick County

Owner(s): Dale Hecox
Address: 536 N Broadway, Wichita, KS 67202

This nomination was approved by the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review for the Register of Historic Kansas Places on May 13, 2006.

I hereby certify that this property is listed on the Register of Historic Kansas Places.



Patrick Zollner, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

5/14/06
Date

Register of Historic Kansas Places

Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. The format is similar to the National Register of Historic Places form. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

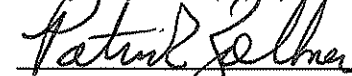
Historic name Twentieth Century ClubOther name/site number 173-5880-4550

2. Location

Street & number 536 N Broadway ☐ not for publicationCity or town Wichita ☐ vicinityState Kansas Code KS County Sedgwick Code 173 Zip code 67202

3.,4. Certification

I hereby certify that this property is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.



Patrick Zollner, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

5/14/06

Date

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>		total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter Categories from instructions)

Social - Clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social - Clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian – Queen Anne

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements:

Commercial Style

Modern: Art Deco

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Brick; Concrete

Walls: Wood: Weatherboard; Brick

Roof: Asphalt

Other:

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the State Register)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1923-1956

Significant Dates

1899, 1925, 1931

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jesse F. Burlie (1923 architect and contractor)

Lorentz Schmidt (1931 architect)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

City of Wichita _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	4	6	4	6	6	8	6	4	1	7	3	2	3	9
Zone	Easting		Northing												
2															

3															
Zone	Easting		Northing												
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Kathy L. Morgan

Organization City of Wichita Date July 23, 2005

Street & number 455 N Main Telephone 316-312-8397

City or town Wichita State Kansas Zip code 67202

Property Owner

Name Dale Hecox

Street & number 536 N Broadway Telephone 316-312-8397

City or town Wichita State Kansas Zip code 67202

Register of Historic Kansas Places Continuation Sheet

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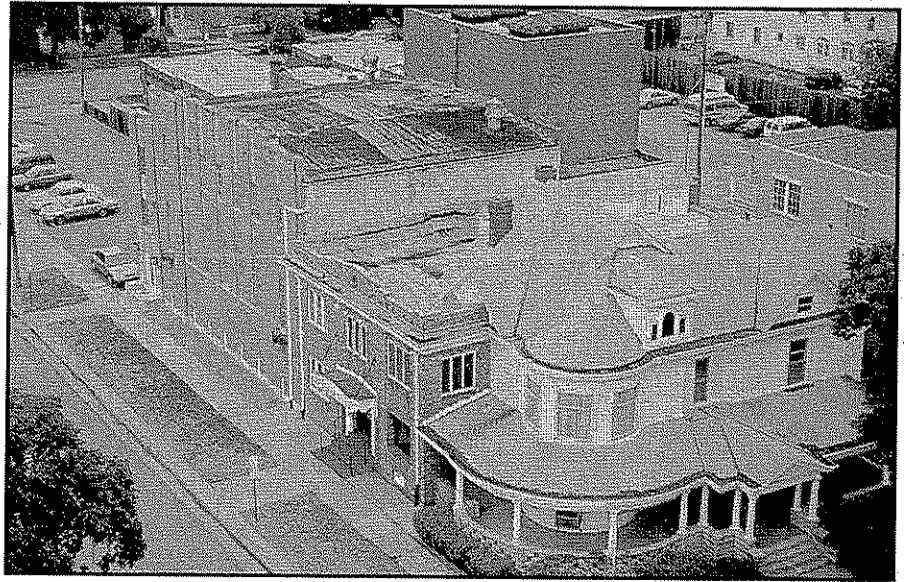
Late Victorian: Queen Anne – 1887

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements: Commercial Style – 1925

Modern: Art Deco – 1931

Architectural Description Overview

The Twentieth Century Club Building is an 1887 Queen Anne structure with a 1925 brick addition connecting to a 1931 brick theater addition located at the southeast corner of Broadway and Elm. The 1887 structure was the residence of Judge Sankey. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the roof is irregular with a gable-on-hip, lower cross gable, two-story corner tower, gabled roof dormers, and a hipped dormer. The 1925 brick addition was built anticipating the construction of a



performing arts theater. The theater was constructed in 1931 and the club made a conscious decision to hire a local architect, contractor and purchase all materials locally to provide work during the Depression.

Queen Anne Residence

This is a two-and-one half story frame structure with a limestone foundation and composite asphalt shingle roof. The house is oriented to Broadway, facing west. The house has non-historic siding. It has a wrap-around porch with tongue-and-grove wood flooring across the west elevation and joins the 1925 addition on the north elevation. There is a pedimented gable entry with a dentiled tympanum demarcating the front entrance. Fluted Doric wood columns sit on the limestone balustrade providing support for the dentiled frieze of the porch roof. The There is a two-story round tower at the northwest corner of the building with a low-pitched conical roof. The windows in the tower conform to the curve and have the original glass. These wood sash windows are oversized in width and have a single light transom over a single light sash configuration. The front door has a beveled glass panel with leaded glass sidelights. Engaged Ionic columns separate the sidelights and the door. There are two dormers on the west elevation. The hipped gable dormer has a Palladian window with a dentiled lintel and fish scale siding. The wall gabled dormer has a simple one-over-one sash window with fish scale siding in the gable end. The projecting eave has scrolled paired wood brackets. There is a cut-a-way bay on the southwest corner of the house with an open bracket and pendant.

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When the house was purchased in 1923, the club hired Jesse F. Burlie, architect and contractor, to reconfigure the front rooms on the first floor to create an assembly room. The walls were removed and a 450 square foot assembly hall was created to seat 250 people. Accordion French doors separate the original dining room from the assembly hall created from the parlor and library that were originally located along the west side of the building. A kitchen, pantry and bathroom remain on this level. The upstairs bedrooms were reconfigured to create a suite of rooms for the resident secretary of the club, two bathrooms, an executive office and another small assembly area. The wood parquet floors are in tact. The door and window trim and baseboards are carved with bull's eye corner blocks.

1925 Addition

This addition was designed and built as a connector for the future auditorium/theater. It is a two-story, three bay dark buff brick building with a projecting cornice beneath a stepped parapet. The parapet has a cast stone cap. The scrolled paired wood brackets on the projecting cornice match the eave detail on the house. The double French door entrance, oriented to Elm Street, has flanking engaged Tuscan columns supporting a canopy with curved consoles anchored with chains bearing the name "The Twentieth Century Club" on the fascia board. The trim around the window openings is a brick header course with cast stone blocks at each corner. The windows in the east vertical bay are one-over-one wood sash triple windows. Above the entrance in the second floor is a triple arcade with screens opening off a second floor porch. The opening to the west of the arcade is screened, as is the opening on the west side of the addition. The window opening on the first floor to the west of the entrance is a fixed playbill area. There is a single exterior door on the south side of the addition providing a second means of egress. There are five, one-over-one sash windows on this elevation.

The addition was originally three rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second floor. Once the auditorium was built, the first floor rooms became a corridor connecting the 1887 structure with the 1931 addition. The rooms on the second floor serve as additional office spaces. A stairway on the south end of the corridor leads up to the second floor.

1931 Addition

The 1931 brick addition, designed by Overend Boucher and Schmidt and built by George Siedhoff Construction Company, is oriented north to Elm Street. The main entrance is on the east end of the building opening into a stair tower that provides access to the balcony. The double glass panel wood doors are set within a cast stone wall the width of the stair tower rising to the sill of the window at the auditorium level. A cast stone bay separates the windows in the stair tower, which are inset between brick pilasters. Another cast stone bay is atop the second window in the stair tower and one stone course rises above the stone cap of the brick pilaster. The stair tower is shorter than the main façade of the building. The windows are aluminum frame and appear to have been changed in the 1950s. The blueprints¹ indicate the original windows were multi-paned and appeared to have been casement type. The windows providing light into the basement are

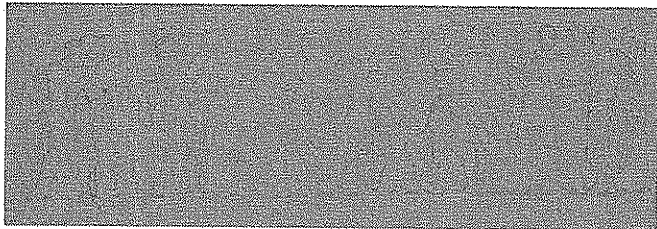
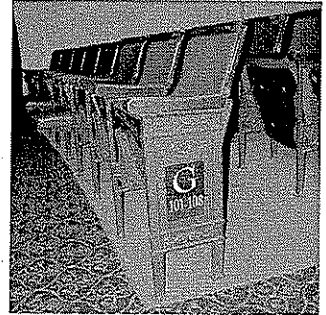
¹ George Siedhoff construction blueprints (original) archived at Hahner, Foreman & Harness, Inc located at 423 N. St. Francis, Wichita, Kansas. The Wichita Historic Preservation Office maintains a digital copy of the blueprints.

Register of Historic Kansas Places Continuation Sheet

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executed as detailed in the plans. The window lintels are brick soldier courses. The brick on the 1931 addition is a different shade than the 1925 addition. The east and south elevations are a darker color than the finish brick on the north elevation. The windows on the secondary elevations are two-over-two wood sash.

The auditorium can be accessed through the east end or through the 1925 connector building. Access to the basement of the 1931 addition is through the connector building. The basement has a kitchen, dining area and restrooms. The double doors open into a vestibule with a straight run up to the foyer landing. There is a decorative tile water fountain on the east wall of the vestibule commemorating the date of construction. Another straight run goes up to the balcony level. The main floor of the auditorium seats 450 and the balcony seating is 250. The original theater seats remain and have been refurbished. The original lighting fixtures and wall sconces also remain intact. The plaster walls



are painted and have bas-relief panels above the proscenium and flanking the west wall entrances from the connector. There is a molded plaster cove molding with a bellflower detail and a Vitruvian scroll band beneath the cove molding. The unfinished formed concrete walls of the addition are visible in the back stage area.

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Statement of Significance Overview

The Twentieth Century Club is being nominated under Criterion A for its association with a women's social organization that was significant for its contribution to the promotion of the arts. The club officially declared their name be the "Twentieth Century Club" and started out with 110 members¹. Louise Caldwell Murdock was the president and founder of the organization. Charter members active in 1923 when the property was purchased for the clubhouse included Mrs. L.M. Combs, Mrs. R.H. DuBois, Miss Meddie Hamilton, Mrs. E.B. Jewett, Miss Lola Maxwell, Mrs. John Powell, Mrs. Clara J. Race, Mrs. J.M. Ross, Mrs. David V. Walker and Mrs. Charles H. Brooks².

Historic Context

The Twentieth Century Club was Wichita's outgrowth of the chautauqua movement, which grew out of the summer Sunday school seminars started by the Methodist Episcopal Church during the 1870s. The philosophy was that secular as well as religious education be offered. The name derives from the Chautauqua assembly established at Lake Chautauqua, New York. These adult courses offered education in both the sciences and humanities. Participants could hear lectures from the most eminent politicians, authors, artists and scientists of the time. A course of home reading was added in 1878 by William Rainey Harper (later president of the University of Chicago) that brought the movement nationwide. After the turn of the century, traveling chautauquas became popular and were very successful for two decades. The end World War I saw the decline of audiences and the movement ended about 1924³.

Louise Caldwell Murdock (1857-1915) grew up in the First Methodist Church and came to Wichita with her family from New York. Louise's father, J. Edward Caldwell, brought his family to Wichita in 1871 and opened a queensware (china and crockery) store on North Main Street⁴. Louise Caldwell was one of three daughters. Louise left the Wichita public school system when she was 14 to help care for an invalid sister. She married Roland Pierpont Murdock in 1877. Murdock was born in West Virginia and moved to Wichita in 1873 and was a partner and business manager of the Wichita Eagle. He sold his interest in the paper to his brother Colonel Marshall M. Murdock in September 1906. Roland was 62 years old when he died in October 1906 from cancer⁵.

From the beginning of their marriage, the Murdocks were active in Wichita's social circles and Louise particularly was interested in the Chautauqua movement and hosted Jane Addams, Fanny Farmer, Arthur Capper and the heads of the Chautauqua Institute on numerous visits to Wichita. Wichita hosted week-long regional sessions with national known speakers, performances by top ranking musicians and lectures on art by Mrs. Murdock. Her travels with her husband created a realization that the women of her community didn't have the opportunities to be exposed to creative and self-help education. It was from this desire to provide the exposure to the arts, humanities and sciences that the idea of the Twentieth

¹ Wichita Eagle, January 4, 1899, pg. 1.

² Wichita Beacon, October 7, 1923, pg. 1.

³ http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_015600_chautauquamo.htm

⁴ Galland, Bess Innes. Some Recollections of Louise Caldwell Murdock, pg. 5.

⁵ Wichita Beacon, October 18, 1906, pg. 5.

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Century Club was conceived and founded in January 1899 with Louise Caldwell Murdock serving as its president until 1906. It was one of the best-known clubs in the state and gained national recognition. At the time the club was founded there were 110 members. After her husband's death in 1906, Louise pursued her dream to study interior design and went back to New York and studied with Frank Alvah Parsons, the found of the parsons School of Fine and Applied Art. She returned to Wichita and in 1907 designed and built the Caldwell-Murdock building which according to the inscription on the structure was the first fireproof office building in Kansas. It was erected as a memorial to her father and husband and was located on the site where the *Wichita Eagle* once had offices. Louise Caldwell Murdock was commissioned as the interior designer for the Wichita Club, the remodeling of the Crawford Theater, the Wichita Country Club and the new Carnegie Library. Three weeks after the dedication of the Carnegie Library, Louise Murdock died of cancer. In her will she established a trust fund for which the accruing interest was to be used for the buying of an art collection for the City of Wichita. It was 23 years before the trust fund became available. The Roland P. Murdock Collection of American Art is one of the finest in the country and much credit is given to Elizabeth Stubblefield (later married to Rafael Navas) who was the executor of Louise's trust. Elizabeth was the individual responsible for the development of the Roland P. Murdock Collection of American Art⁶.

In 1923, the Twentieth Century Club realized a long term dream of owning its own clubhouse when the purchased the Judge Sankey home built in 1887 for \$15,000. That year, the club boasted a membership of 600 and by 1963 the membership was 1,577. The house was remodeled to create an assembly room of 1,250 square feet across the entire west side of the building holding 250 persons. The upstairs had a suite of rooms for the resident secretary and office for the club. Elizabeth Stubblefield, long-time friend and protégé of Louise Murdock supervised the remodeling and created the color scheme of the new home of the club. The architect and builder for this remodeling was Jesse F. Burlie⁷. The 1925 addition was built in anticipation of building an auditorium/theater at a later date at a cost of \$15,000. This addition provided a new kitchen and serving room and a corridor that would provide access to a theater at a later date. Until that time, the area was used as a lounge. In 1931, the club commission Schmidt, Overend and Boucher to design the new theater and hired George H. Siedhoff Construction Company to build it. All building materials were purchased in Wichita and the new building cost \$50,000. Thurlow Lieurance, Dean of the Wichita University Music Department, his selected orchestra and his wife, soprano Edna Wooley Lieurance, performed for the formal opening of the new theater November 22, 1931⁸.

⁶ Louise Murdock's Living Legacy: A History of the Wichita Art Museum, 1991, pg 4.

⁷ Wichita Beacon, October 7, 1923, pg 1.

⁸ Wichita Eagle, November 22, 1931, pg. 17.

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Architect **Lorenz Schmidt** was born in Clyde, Kansas April 25, 1884. He was the eldest of nine children born to Bernhardt and Magdalene (Gram) Schmidt. Typical for the time and being the eldest of nine children, Lorenz began working the farm at a young age. He left school after he completed the 7th grade to work full time on the farm. When he was a young man of 18, he lost his leg in a farming accident. No longer able to work the farm, he went back to finish high school. Schmidt soon found a job as a barber that paid room and board so he didn't have to traverse the three miles between home and school twice a day. He finished high school in Emporia, Kansas and attended Kansas State Normal School (now Emporia State University) for one year⁹. He worked his way through college using his barber trade, attending the University of Illinois and graduating with a B.S. in architecture in 1913. He came to Wichita in 1915 and practiced here until his death in 1952. Schmidt was elected to the 1951 class of fellows of the American Institute of Architects¹⁰. According to his obituary published on the front page of the Wichita Eagle, February 6, 1952, he was the only practicing architect from Kansas ever to a fellowship in the American Institute of Architects. The press release announcing his selection cited his effort in the passage of the Kansas Architectural Registration legislation; helped organize the Wichita Association of Architects in 1945 and served as its first president; helped organize the Kansas Builders forum; served on the Wichita Planning Commission; had been active with the Chamber of Commerce, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Community Chest and Boy Scout council as criteria for his selection as an AIA fellow; and established annual scholarships at Kansas State and Kansas University.

Schmidt designed a wide array of structures that remain part of the Wichita landscape. He is most well known for his school buildings. A few of the schools he designed for the Wichita School District are: Horace Mann (demolished) Elementary, Washington (demolished), Linwood (demolished), East High School, Hamilton Middle School, Blessed Sacrament School, James Allison, and Roosevelt. This association with the Wichita School District helped launch his career throughout the region. His list of Kansas schools includes schools in Newton, Andover, Augusta, Belle Plain, Clyde, McPherson, Liberal, Hugoton, Clearwater, Ellinwood, Colwich and Dodge City. His blueprint record also includes the Stillwater, Oklahoma high school¹¹. Schmidt also designed churches, hospitals, commercial buildings and residences. Some of the more well known commercial and religious structures in Wichita that were designed by Schmidt are Hillcrest Apartments, Ranney-Davis Warehouse, Petroleum Building (Ellis-Singleton), Brown Building, St. James Episcopal Church and Gloria Dei Lutheran Church. A number of his significant residential structures are found in College Hill, Midtown and Riverside. Six of the houses on Belmont between Douglas and Central are his designs.

Never shirking his civic duties, in addition to designing the Fresh Air Baby Camp, Schmidt did architectural work for the planned war housing projects during World War II at Hilltop Manor and Planeview in Wichita, as well as war housing projects in Great Bend, Independence, Liberal, Pratt, Victoria, Junction City and Independence¹².

⁹ Wichita Beacon, February 25, 1923, Sunday Magazine, pg. 1

¹⁰ Wichita Eagle, April 29, 1951, pg. 10

¹¹ City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office and Wichita State University Libraries, Department of Special Collections, *Guide to Drawings by Wichita Architect Lorentz Schmidt*.

¹² Wichita Eagle, February 6, 1952, pg. 4

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Schmidt died from cancer at his home in Wichita on February 5, 1952.

Contractor **George Herman Siedhoff** was born in St. Louis, Missouri on March 7, 1878. He married Lydia Louise Wilhelmina Amelia Hagemann (b. 1883, d. 1964), also from St. Louis, on November 7, 1900. He learned his trade as a concrete construction foreman in St. Louis and reference was made to his association with the St. Louis American League Baseball Park. Concrete construction was becoming the preferred method of construction at the turn of the century and Siedhoff became known for his thorough knowledge of concrete construction. Around 1905, he went to Virginia for two years where he worked as a construction superintendent for projects in Norfolk and Richmond¹³. One of his projects was the rebuilding of Murphy's Hotel in Richmond, listed at that time as one of the noteworthy hotels of the south. He moved to Kansas City in 1908 and began his own contracting company with a working capital of \$12.50. His first project for Curtis and Thwing made him a profit of \$3,500 launching his career as a successful building contractor.



GEORGE HERMAN SIEDHOFF

Among his projects in Kansas City between 1908 and 1917, were Mercy Hospital, Rialto Building, Karnes School, J.L. Case Building, Bonfils Building, Higbee Building and scores of others¹⁴. While he was still operating his construction company in Kansas City, he got the contract to build 12 buildings in Wichita for Standard Oil Company during the summer of 1916¹⁵. Siedhoff moved his operation permanently to Wichita in 1917. Siedhoff Construction Company built many of the major buildings in Wichita that included a wide variety of building types. "As a builder, George Siedhoff's mark is seen in Wichita from College Hill to the Orient shops and from the Red Star Mill to the Marland Refinery Building."¹⁶ Siedhoff had a strong sense of community and built both the Mercy Hospital in Kansas City and the Fresh Air Baby Camp in Wichita for only the cost of the materials.

Buildings constructed by Siedhoff Construction Company— Fresh Air Baby Camp, Belmont Arches 20th Century Club, Hillcrest Apartments, Allis Hotel (demolished), Wheeler Kelly Hagney Building (NRHP), Brown Building (Wichita Register of Historic Places), Wichita Broadview Hotel, Emporia Broadview Hotel, the Forum (demolished), Innes Warehouse (Warehouse and Jobbers NR Historic District), Grant Telegraph Building (Warehouse and Jobbers NR Historic District), Uptown Theater, Wesley Hospital, First National Bank Building, Shirkmere Apartment Building, Union National Bank Building, Woolf Brothers Building (demolished), Kaufman Building, J. Arch Butts residence, Siedhoff Residence, Sedgwick County Jail (Munger Building north of Old Sedgwick County Courthouse), US Post Office and Federal Building (NRHP), Smith Bakery (Douglas Photographic), Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot in Newton, Kansas and many others. Hahner, Foreman & Harness Construction Company maintains an

¹³ Wichita Beacon, November 1, 1925, microfiche, Wichita Public Library

¹⁴ Kansas City Star, ca. 1915, vertical files, Wichita Public Library

¹⁵ Wichita Morning Eagle, April 23, 1916, pg. 5

¹⁶ Wichita Beacon, July 15, 1928, pg. 23

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archive of 154 blueprints of Siedhoff's construction projects in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma¹⁷.

Siedhoff was not only a contractor; he had other varied business affiliations. He was the president and owner of the Broadview Hotels Company, director Braley Aircraft Company, president of Supreme Propeller Company, vice-president of Braley School of Flying¹⁸, and president of Eastborough Estates Company¹⁹. Siedhoff retired from his construction business in 1934 and devoted his time to his investments and the Broadview Oil Company²⁰.

Siedhoff died September 9, 1966 at the age of 88 in Emporia, Kansas.

Summary

The Twentieth Century Club has served an important role in Wichita's history by providing the opportunity to expose the community to the performing arts, literature, science and the fine arts and is eligible for listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criterion A. This club continues provide cultural events to the community at large and is the only remaining women's club dedicated to arts, humanities and sciences in Wichita. The Hypatia Club disbanded in 2001.

¹⁷ City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office and Wichita State University Libraries, Department of Special Collections, *Guide to Drawings and Jobs of Wichita Contractor George H. Siedhoff*.

¹⁸ *Who's Who in Wichita*, 1929, Robert M. Baldwin Publishing Company: Wichita, Kansas, pg. 179

¹⁹ *Wichita Beacon*, March 12, 1930, pg. 11

²⁰ *Wichita Eagle*, January 27, 1952, Special Section pg. 5

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McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984).

Maliszewski-Pickart, Margaret. *Architecture and Ornament*. (North Carolina: MacFarland and Company, 1998).

George Siedhoff construction blueprints and bid specifications (original) archived at Hahner, Foreman & Harness, Inc located at 423 N. St. Francis, Wichita, Kansas. The Wichita Historic Preservation Office maintains a digital copy.

Guide to Drawings and Jobs of Wichita Contractor George H. Siedhoff, City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office.

http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_015600_chautauquamo.htm

Wichita Beacon, various article 1899-1931

Wichita Eagle, various articles 1899 – 1975

Who's Who in Wichita, 1929, Robert M. Baldwin Publishing Company: Wichita, Kansas

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

20th Century Club
Name of property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located on the northeast corner of Broadway and Elm. The legal description of the property is the W 2FT N 45FT Lot 10 & VAC alley ADJ on Topeka Ave & N 67FT Lot 11, JP Hilton's Addition.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This nomination includes the parcel of land historically associated with the resource.

PHOTOGRAPHS

20th Century Club

Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas

Kathy L. Morgan, Photographer

Date: March 12, 2004

Location of digital images:

City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office
455 N. Main, 10th Floor
Wichita, Kansas 67202-1688

1. Northwest corner, looking SE
2. 1925 addition, looking S
3. 1931 addition, looking SE
4. Southeast corner of 1931 addition, looking NW
5. Assembly Hall, looking NW toward tower windows
6. Assembly Hall in 1887 structure, looking NE
7. Fireplace in dining room 1887 building, looking E
8. North entrance doors in 1925 addition
9. Balcony area 1931 addition, looking N
10. Lighting fixture in 1931 addition, looking SE
11. Stage area from balcony, looking NE
12. Theater seats, looking W